



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 16, 1925

RENEWED ATTACK ON LABOR
PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE MEETING
BASIS OF LABOR PROGRESS
"LAME DUCKS" AND "PAP" TRIUMPH
CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fehl, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays 109 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, 7th Ave. and Railroad Ave.
Casket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Dredgemen No. 72—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 268 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Sec., A. W. Dobson, 134 Jules Ave. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Promotional League, Room 301, Anglo Building; phone Hemlock 2925.
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 118 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Sec., Emil Link, 389 30th St. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Tiv Hall, Alhambra Ave.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Geo. Cochran, 1215 E. 18th St., Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Office, 68 Haight. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday 8:30 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1925

No. 51

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Renewed Attack on Labor

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By Joseph A. Wise, Staff Correspondent, International Labor News Service.

While millions of people in all parts of the world were mourning the death of Samuel Gompers, America's great labor chieftain, and even before his funeral had wended its way across the North American continent, to be met at every hamlet by hosts of his sorrowing fellow Americans, this was the time and the occasion seized upon by agents of the Third International in the United States to renew their attacks upon the American Federation of Labor and to call upon their followers to launch "a militant struggle to drive Gompersism from the American labor movement."

The central executive committee of the Workers' (Communist) Party of America issued a long manifesto Friday morning, December 19, which wound up with the usual slogan, as follows: "Gompers is dead! The workers must now kill Gompersism." The manifesto was signed by W. Z. Foster, chairman, and C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary.

Rival Gangs Unite to Assail Gompers.

Although the Workers' (Communist) Party was torn with internecine strife at the time of President Gompers' death, with Foster and Ruthenberg as the leaders of the two opposing camps, both gangs joined hands in heading vilification and abuse upon the memory of the dead leader. They desisted from hurling Irish confetti at one another for a few days to besmirch the name of Gompers and the bona fide labor movement with all the slime and filth they could lay their hands to.

Every scribbler on the pay roll of the Communist propaganda machine was turned loose to do his dirtiest and worst, and Robert Minor gave expression to his degenerate concepts in a vulgar, vile and sacrilegious cartoon, picturing Mr. Gompers as a suppliant to St. Peter as the keeper of the gate of Heaven. St. Peter is pictured smoking a big, fat, black cigar and assuring Mr. Gompers that Heaven is "an open shop." The cartoon was published on Monday, December 15, three days before Mr. Gompers was buried.

Foster and Ruthenberg and their followers are acting like a flock of vultures circling over the American labor movement. They are not dangerous, however. They have been thoroughly squelched in the Chicago and Illinois labor movements and in other important centers. They realize that they are impotent to do the labor movement any great amount of harm, but they feel that the death of Mr. Gompers may give them a new lease of life. That accounts for their present activity, and for that reason they should be kept under observation in all jurisdictions.

Two factions in the central executive committee of the Workers' (Communist) Party have been at each other's throats ever since the November national election, in which W. Z. Foster received less than 35,000 votes as a candidate for President of the United States. The two gangs are blaming each other for the grand fizzle in their present fight for control of the party. Money is getting scarce and a lot of the "comrades" must be knocked off the pay roll. Foster has the upper hand so far, but Ruthenberg and his friends are determined that Foster shall not get away with all of the "good graft."

Foster managed things well during the campaign. The party spent at least a half a million

dollars for the big ballyhoo put on in behalf of his mad presidential adventure in American politics, and Foster saw to it that he got his. He not only was taken care of personally, but he had two members of his family drawing substantial salaries for jobs for which they were totally unfitted.

Foster and Ruthenberg and their gang have been publicly challenged on more than one occasion to tell where they are getting their money, but they have never answered. They spent about \$500,000 in the presidential campaign and obtained less than 35,000 votes. La Follette, whom the Communists denounced as a "capitalistic" candidate, spent half as much as the Workers' Party and received nearly 5,000,000 votes. La Follette was investigated by the Borah slush fund committee, but no one ever thought of investigating Foster.

Peculiar Timing of Red Attacks.

It is a peculiar fact that every attack of the Communists on the American Federation of Labor is timed and oriented with attacks of the Manufacturers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and kindred organizations. It is a further peculiar fact that the Communists in many instances use almost the identical arguments used by the big financial interests, except that the Communist arguments are clothed in the lingo employed by that element and customarily resolve themselves into the hurling of Billingsgate at men who have become prominent as leaders in the unions.

It would be extremely interesting if some one were to disclose just where the Communist funds are coming from. Perhaps one of the "comrades" who has been knocked away from the exchequer will some day "squeal" and tell an expectant world the true facts in the case.

COMMODITY PRICES UP.

Commodity prices the first of the year show an increase of $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent over December, according to Dun's index. Compared with January 1, last year, price averages have advanced $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

ANDERSON PROMOTED.

Federal District Judge Anderson of Indiana, who issued the sweeping injunction against coal miners, has been appointed to the Court of Appeals, Indiana district, by President Coolidge.

HOW ABOUT MEN?

"An overloaded pack animal easily tires, and constant overloading will shorten its life," says the American Contractor in an editorial article on "The Danger of Overloading."

"An overloaded motor heats rapidly, and constant overloading will cut the number of its days of usefulness," the editor says.

VANIZETTI IS INSANE.

Bartolomeo Vanizetti, one of the principals in a noted murder trial, has been declared insane and is confined in the insane hospital at Bridgewater, Mass. He, together with Nicola Sacco, were convicted in 1921 of the murder of a paymaster and guard in South Braintree, Mass. Because of conflicting evidence, conventions of the American Federation of Labor have urged a new trial for the accused.

PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE MEETING.

Last Monday night the Trade Union Promotional League held its first public meeting in the interest of the union label, card and button in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple, and the affair was a pronounced success in every way. The management of the meeting was admirably taken care of by Mr. Baker, manager and secretary of the organization, and a splendid program of entertainment was provided for the large audience that gathered for the occasion.

An amusing moving picture comedy was presented for the benefit of the young folks present and that they enjoyed it was testified to by the spontaneity and volume of their applause.

The Kute Kut Girls' Quartette of the Eloesser-Heynemann Garment factory presented a costume dance that was highly appreciated by all fortunate enough to be present.

Mrs. Theresa Martenelli, accompanied by Mrs. Bereneck, sang three songs which the audience appreciated greatly.

W. H. Scott of the Sweet Orr Company put on a tug of war that created considerable amusement as the two teams struggled back and forth with a pair of pants as a rope.

Union label souvenirs and prizes were provided for those who held the numbers given them as they entered the hall.

The meeting was such a pronounced success that the League is now preparing plans to hold a number of these meetings in different parts of the city, the dates and places of which will be announced from time to time.

ALIEN LAW DEFENDED.

Americanism will be safeguarded by existing immigration laws, according to a biological study by Dr. Harry H. Laughlin of the Carnegie Institute of Washington for the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives.

Chairman Johnson of the committee made public a synopsis of the report, which states that immigration formerly was looked upon "as a matter of asylum; then America established the economic basis for regulation; but now the recent legislation has made inborn quality of the immigrant as a progenitor of the future American, the primary basis."

Development of "this biological principle in legislation," the report added, "will assure that future immigrants will constitute a permanent national asset in improving our heredity levels in physique, intelligence and moral qualities."

MOLDERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the Molders' Union called against the American plan which the Industrial Association is endeavoring to force upon employers in this city is still on and there has been no change in the situation. The shops out of which the men were called are practically closed down, only a few half-baked mechanics being at work in them. The output is practically nothing because the incompetent men are not able to produce anything fit to deliver to customers. The union officials state that they are entirely satisfied with the situation and that it is only a matter of time until the employers have been convinced of the futility of their efforts to establish the open shop in the foundry industry of the Bay region.

BASIS OF LABOR'S PROGRESS.

When workers are denied a voice in employment conditions, their material lives, their intellectual development—even a picture in the home—depends upon the whim of an employer.

Mental progress, protection of life, limb and health—all rest on this master, the anti-union employer.

Even a free ballot is often denied non-union workers. The latest proof is the last election, when force and fear were applied in unorganized plants.

It is idle to talk of industrial democracy, political freedom, diffused education, or Americanism in its true sense when workers are denied the first step toward these ideals.

If they are not permitted to control themselves, why talk of equality and justice?

Self-styled "intellectuals" and so-called "liberals" bleat of the "new unionism"—whatever that is—but there can be no substitute for freedom, for the right of every man to live as a man.

Collective bargaining is more than shorter hours and increased wages. These, alone, would justify trade unionism, but beyond them are the spiritual values that come into the lives of workers when they realize they own themselves and are a part of the great army of right.

Collective bargaining is a challenge to industrial autocrats.

It flings from the grasp of one man a power he always possessed.

This is the secret of seemingly blind opposition to organized labor—the employer knows workers reject dictation when they are united.

This is the secret of the so-called "open shop," of the "American" plan, of the company "union."

It is the secret of welfare plans, group insurance and other paternal schemes to drug man's social conscience.

It is the reason why industrial autocrats count no cost if they can smash unionism and control employees.

An anti-union employer will tolerate so-called "radicals" in his plant and discharge "conservative" trade unionists.

The employer knows that the "radical" is froth and noise, while the trade unionist depends on education and organization—the most deadly weapons ever levelled at the status quo.

The unionist would awaken men to their individual power, while the "radical" would have men place all power in him.

That is why the "radical" is here today and away tomorrow, while the trade union movement continues on and on, as it develops independence, confidence and control in the workers' minds.

This the anti-union employer knows. He is willing to have the "radical" lead his employees into blind alleys. Through his trained psychologists the employer understands the trade union movement and its power to resist wrong, though he professes a dense ignorance.

He affects to believe that the members of organized labor are moved as pawns by some "leader"—just as he handles his unorganized employees.

He ignores the mighty principle involved in trade unionism while magnifying mistakes of men who have triumphed despite every obstacle.

Collective bargaining is the first step on freedom's road.

Without it the worker is a social cipher. He is a cog in the industrial machine.

"LAME DUCKS" AND "PAP" TRIUMPH.

The national administration defeated the postal wage increase in the Senate on January 7 after the hardest fight in the history of wage movements by government employees.

The vote was on the President's veto of an average annual increase of \$300 passed last May by a Senate vote of 73 to 3. The President disapproved of this act, and the Senate sustained the veto by a vote of 55 to 29—a margin of one vote over the necessary two-thirds.

The administration did not have a single vote to spare in a contest in which it threw every power it possesses. "Lame duck" Senators—who retire from office March 4 next—and who are hopeful of lucrative appointments at the hands of the President, reversed their vote of last May and turned against the postal employees. Eighteen other Senators who were lured by federal patronage and please to "save the face of the President" and maintain party regularity also changed front.

A tricky campaign in favor of "providing the funds" for the increase was started by clever politicians, and a bill was introduced that was intended to raise rates of newspapers. With the defeat of the wage bill it is now agreed that the other bill will be dropped. Postal employees registered strenuous objection to placing the post-office department—a social service—on a hard and fast money making basis, and pointed out that this is not true of other departments of government.

It is charged that when a delegation of Congressmen visited the White House to consider another matter, the President asked those of his visitors who intended to support his postal wage veto to hold up their hands.

The Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis Star, in writing on this incident, said: "So far as is known, this is the first time a President has gone so far as to call on congressional members to hold up their hands before him that he may know on whose support he could count."

The correspondent also stated that the President called Senators to the White House and these "were bluntly asked" how they stood on the veto.

Despite these intimations that federal patronage would be withheld from any Senator who favored the wage increase, the administration, with all its powers, just managed to get over the line ahead of workers who asked for a living wage.

The postal workers conducted a magnificent campaign. A strong public opinion was developed in favor of these underpaid employees and the press of the country was practically united in favor of the increase. This sentiment was reflected in the Senate, when that body declared by a vote of 73 to 3 in favor of an increase.

Much of this sentiment changed, however, in view of forces above referred to, and the cry that the postoffice should be put on a "money-making basis."

The postal employees will continue their fight. While they are temporarily defeated, their opponents will have additional troubles by explaining how they repudiated platforms and reversed former positions.

BARBERS FORM UNION.

Eugene, Oregon, journeymen barbers have organized and affiliated with the trade union movement.

Live and think.—Samuel Lover.



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LABOR COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, submitted to Governor Friend W. Richardson by the State Labor Commissioner, Walter G. Mathewson, contains many facts and figures pointing to much greater activities and accomplishments on the part of the bureau during the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1924.

Labor Law Violations.

1. During the two fiscal years covered by this report, the bureau received 33,801 complaints against labor law violations, compared with 25,870 similar complaints received during the preceding two fiscal years, an increase of 7931, or 30.7 per cent.

2. Out of every hundred complaints received by the bureau, about 87 are complaints against non-payment of wages.

3. The per cent of increase in the total wage complaints received by the bureau during the fiscal years of 1922-1923 and 1923-1924 over 1920-1921 and 1921-1922 was 29.8, while the per cent of increase in the total number of all other complaints, during the same period, was 36.9.

4. The number of complaints against private employment agencies during the latest biennial period was 1873, an increase of 521, or 38.5 per cent, over the preceding biennial period.

5. The increase in the number of women's eight hour law complaints handled by the bureau during the biennial period covered by this report, over the preceding biennial period was 277, or 31.8 per cent.

Collection of Unpaid Wages.

1. From 1913 to 1924, the several district offices of the bureau collected nearly two and one-half million dollars (\$2,469,486) in unpaid wages.

2. During the two fiscal years covered by this report, the bureau collected \$858,163.85 in unpaid wages, compared with \$450,164.31 collected during the preceding two fiscal years—an increase of \$407,999.54, or 90.6 per cent. In other words, for every dollar in unpaid wages collected by the bureau during the preceding biennial period, approximately \$1.90 was collected by the bureau during the biennial period ended June 30, 1924.

3. The average savings to the workers of the State in legal fees, as a result of the bureau's collections of unpaid wages, conservatively estimated, range from \$143,000 to \$215,000 annually.

Criminal Prosecutions.

During the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1924, the bureau started 294 criminal prosecutions against violations of the State labor laws. During the preceding two fiscal years, the number of prosecutions was 80, showing an increase in prosecutions of 214, or 267 per cent, in the latest two fiscal years.

Free Employment Bureau.

1. The thirteen permanent and seasonal State free public employment offices filled 474,691 jobs during the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1924. This represents an increase in the total placements of 129,281, or 37.4 per cent, over the preceding two fiscal years.

2. The cost of filling each job to the State was 36 cents in the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1924, compared with 54 cents per job during the preceding two fiscal years.

3. Because of their ability to secure jobs free of charge through the State free public employment bureaus, the workers of California are conservatively estimated to have saved in fees over \$489,000 in the two fiscal years ended June 30,

1924. The cost to the State of running the free employment offices during the same period was \$171,341.32.

In connection with the child labor investigation recently made by the bureau, the labor commissioner estimates that there are between 4000 and 5000 children employed in agricultural pursuits in the State of California. The report states that sixty arrests were made by the bureau's agents and deputies since March, 1924, as a result of discovered violations of the child labor law.

Among the new laws asked for by Mr. Mathewson are the following:

1. Attaching creditors should be required to pay the employees of an attached place from date attachment is levied. The law now provides that claims for wages should have priority rights in cases of attachments, but no one is compelled to serve notice on the workers when an attachment is made and the attaching creditor often allows them to work for him without making definite arrangements for the payment of wages.

2. The lien laws should be so amended as to provide for liens upon crops for work performed in connection with the harvesting of same, in order to insure the payment of wages to farm laborers at present frequently defrauded by contractors.

3. The license fees of private fee-charging employment agencies should be increased and more frequent inspections and better regulations and control of these agencies made possible.

4. To remedy the fraudulent trade school evil, a law is recommended providing for the licensing and supervising of trade schools by the State Department of Education.

5. The semi-monthly pay day law should be amended so as to provide more adequate penalties for its violations.

6. On public works our laws now prohibit the employment of aliens by any government department, which includes the prohibition of employment of aliens thereon. Still, in spite of this prohibition, we find many aliens actually employed on public works. This is so because our laws on this subject do not seem to include contractors or sub-contractors who are engaged on public works and who are always inclined to hire aliens, because foreigners can be hired cheaper. The law should be so amended as to compel contractors and sub-contractors to employ only American citizens on public works.

DELEGATE SPENCER DEAD.

Last Wednesday J. W. Spencer, delegate to the Labor Council from the Janitors' Union, and one of the Trustees of the Council during the past twenty years, passed away at his home after a long illness of cancer. Spencer was one of the oldest delegates to the Labor Council in point of service and was widely known throughout the local labor movement. For more than a year prior to his death he had been confined to his home. Several operations were performed in the hope that the ailment might be eradicated, but for several months past it had been apparent that he could not long survive. The funeral will be held this morning from Eagles' Hall and interment will be in Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

STEREOTYPERS ADVANCE.

Stereotypers employed on newspapers in Stockton have signed a two-year agreement with newspaper proprietors. Rates for day and night work will be \$7.75 the first year and \$8 the second year.

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore

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each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents

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Members are notified that this is
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authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1925

"One ship sails East and another West,
By the self-same winds that blow;
'Tis the set of the sail and not the gale
That decides the way to go.

"Like the winds of the sea are the ways of fate,
As we voyage along through life;
'Tis the set of a soul that decides its goal,
And not the calm or the strife."

Sometimes just a demand for the union label
on a purchase will do more to promote the inter-
ests of the organized workers than months of in-
dustrial strife, and it therefore behooves those
who desire to see the labor movement progress
to pay some attention to this phase of the move-
ment.

In the mechanical world it is well known that
it is not possible to get five horsepower in speed
and five horsepower in pulling out of a five horse-
power engine at one and the same time. This
rule also applies to the labor movement. It can-
not scatter its strength and at the same time
exert its maximum influence upon all of its ob-
jectives. This ought to be as well understood
by the workers as the mechanical law referred
to above, and if it were there would not be so
much clamor to have the movement take up this,
that and the other activity. There would be
more concentration and more progress, less ex-
perimenting and less disaster.

The fellow who can honestly say he is going
to do what he pleases, when he pleases and where
he pleases, is, indeed, a rare and fortunate in-
dividual in this modern world of ours. In truth
we seriously doubt whether there is a human
being alive who can successfully carry out such
a declaration either in civilized society or else-
where. We are now, and always have been, some-
what dependent upon others, so that every move
we make has its influence upon others than our-
selves. Under such circumstances we must, in
the very nature of things, think of how our con-
duct is going to be met by the other fellow. In
spite of these stern and unalterable facts, the
open shopper would have us believe that men
have the right to work when and where and in
any manner they please. Nonsense.

Child Labor Amendment

The first real action of the California Legislature, after organization, was that of ratifying the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution, and the splendid manner in which the resolution introduced for that purpose passed in both houses was a tribute to the members and the people they represented. The vote in the Assembly was 69 to 9, and in the Senate 36 to 3 in favor. Thus there were only twelve members of the Legislature hardhearted and greedy enough to oppose this humane piece of legislation.

Right after the November election the greedy interests of the country and of the State, afraid to do so before the election, opened up the sack and began one of the most vicious campaigns against the amendment ever witnessed in the State of California. Large amounts of money were expended by some source, located in the southern part of the State, in publicity which teemed with palpable and flagrant untruths concerning the purposes and possible results of the amend-ment as submitted to the different states for approval.

The literature circulated throughout the State, and published in a some-what surreptitious manner in many of the newspapers and periodicals in Cali-fornia, bore no mark whereby its source might be traced other than the post-mark on the plain envelope in which it came, but in spite of this fact many of the daily papers, which presumably exercise some discretion in such matters, pub-lished the false diatribes which came to them in this mysterious manner. They not only published these articles in their entirety in many instances but actually used portions of them in editorials, brazenly using the false assertions as estab-lished facts.

The enemies of the amendment endeavored to make it appear that the whole thing was of Socialistic origin and that it would nationalize the children of the United States, taking control of them away from their parents and placing it in the hands of Congress or some bureau in Washington. So reckless and aston-ishing were they in the brazenness of their falsehoods that they endeavored to persuade sane citizens of California that the amendment would empower Congress to herd the children together in Federal institutions where their parents would have nothing to say concerning their bringing up, their education, their religious training or anything of that kind.

These unscrupulous propagandists told the people that even if Congress did not actually take their children away from them that, at any rate, national legis-lation would be passed prohibiting parents from requiring their children to do any chores or other service about their homes or on farms and that children would thus be brought up in idleness and doomed to criminal careers instead of becom-ing useful and respected citizens of this great republic.

About the only argument presented against the amendment by the greed-mongers that had anything of reason or logic in it was that having to do with the desirability of the State retaining all the power not already yielded to the Federal Government. All the other so-called reasons presented to induce people to oppose ratification were so utterly absurd as to persuade us that the propa-ganda could not have been prepared by human beings with rational minds, or that their greed had at least temporarily made them so desperate as to place them on the border line of insanity.

Every possible means of frightening members of the Legislature was resorted to in the fight against the amendment. They were threatened with political death, with disaster and ostracism in their local communities and other dire con-sequences if they did not listen to the orders of the plunderbund. What effect all this had upon the legislators may be judged by the prompt ratification and the overwhelming vote in each house of the Legislature.

California, by this action, has demonstrated that here humanity comes before property and that our people do not propose that the bodies of little children shall be sacrificed upon the gibbet of mammon. It is earnestly to be hoped that other legislators shall be guided by the example given them in California.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

A survey of fake stock sales throughout the country shows that this loss will amount to \$6 for every man, woman and child in the United States. The largest contributors are mine and factory workers, chiefly of foreign birth. The highest per capita loss of any town or group of towns, \$40, was reported by seven adjoining towns in Pennsylvania.

There is too much intolerance, too much reliance upon force in the United States. Of recent years there has been an alarming growth of the mob spirit which would deny a minority the right to hold opinions at variance with the majority. If the nation is to remain true to the principles of liberty on which it was founded, there must be a revival of the spirit of freedom and tolerance. Mr. Gompers, during his whole life, stood for the principle of voluntary action and sensed the dangers of compulsion. His advice, if taken to heart, would make the United States a better and happier nation.

It seems that the open shop convention held in Oklahoma City some time ago resulted in nothing more than the convincing of many of those who attended that they had been laboring under a delusion concerning the possibility of destroying the organization of the workers, and as a consequence many former enthusiasts are throwing up the sponge and leaving the organizers of the scheme in the lurch. It is likely that funds will be so short during the coming year that this gentry will get out and find greener pastures in which to satisfy their greed for the filthy lucre. The fight upon the organized labor will then be left to the fanatical few who are without sense enough to understand the impossibility of accomplishing their purpose. Thus the present drive against the workers is traveling the same road as other movements of its kind, and the labor movement goes on as before gaining success after success.

How the railroads were squandering money in the years when they were howling loudly about their "poverty" and fighting the Shopmen's Unions on the plea that they were too poor to pay decent wages, is gradually being revealed. Latest to have the searchlight turned on it is the Erie Railroad, which is accused by the Interstate Commerce Commission of having wasted millions of dollars in repairs done in outside shops. The commission reports that the Erie, as a result of sending locomotives to outside shops in 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923, had paid approximately \$2,500,000 more for the work performed than similar work would have cost if done in the company's shops. Such business methods were characterized by the commission as "improvident" and "not in the interest of efficient and economical management," as required by the Transportation Act of 1920. The further allegation was made that the amount paid for repairs to outside shops was very considerably in excess of the reproduction cost of new locomotives. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission backs up the charges of railroad workers and others that the railroads in many instances have been grossly mismanaged. It has been asserted time and time again by the railroad employees that the railroads could pay good wages under proper management. The report of the commission goes far to substantiate the workers' contention.

WIT AT RANDOM

THREE MILLION RATS KILLED IN LONDON

BANQUET SEASON OPENS

—Headlines in Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

Up in Watertown the other day one of the "test" questions in a class at school was "What is Mars?" One of the answers was "Mars is the scratches you get on the parlor furniture."—New York Sun.

Scene: Suburban Residence, 3 a. m. She (sotto voce)—Georgie, dear, it's a burglar!

He—Sh-h-h, don't move, maybe he can get that window up; it's the one we haven't been able to open since the painters left.—Life.

"How do you sell those apples, little girl?" asked the tourist of the farmer's child.

"Well," replied the girl, "we puts the big ones on top."—Everybody's Magazine.

Buddy was up before the disability board. The pompous alienist was asking him a long string of questions to determine his mental condition and Buddy was rapidly getting disgusted.

"Quick," shouted the celebrated doc, "tell me this: How many legs has a lobster?"

Buddy looked at his crushingly before replying.

"For the luva Mike," he said, "is that all you got to worry about?"

A man once rented a plot of ground to a negro neighbor, upon which corn was to be planted, and at harvest time the renter was to receive one-fourth of the yield. Meeting the negro during harvest time, he asked:

"Look here, Sam, have you harvested the corn?"

"Yes, sah, boss, long ago!"

"Well, wasn't I to get one-fourth?"

"Yes, boss, that's the truf, but there wasn't no fourth! Der was jes' three loads, and dey was mine."—The Christian Register.

The manager of a Tennessee electric railroad claims to have received the following letter:

"If the simpering, snub-nosed, tight-skirted, face-bedaubed little flapper, who stuck her gum on the street car seat last Thursday evening, and permitted me to sit down on it, will call at my office in the — Building she can have the gum back."—Utica Observer-Dispatch.

There is a feeling too prevalent that newspapers are not always as devoted to the truth in discussing politics as other topics. Perhaps that accounts for a remarkable statement in the Carolina Jeffersonian this week. Announcing a change of editors, it says: "We, therefore, announce that hereafter our policy politically, shall be independent. On all other questions we will endeavor to print the truth."

Its readers will know what to expect. Such frankness is rare.—Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

A young physician was buying furniture for the equipment of his office. The salesman racked his brain to think of something else to sell him.

He had sold almost everything that was appropriate or necessary, when he had a happy thought.

"Oh, yes; I nearly forgot," he exclaimed. "You need a doormat."

"Not a new one," said the young doctor. I'll get that at a second-hand store. A worn one will be a much better advertisement for me."—Pittsburgh Sun.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHILD LABOR.

Down in the depths of the factory's gloom
They gather at early dawn,
Where the ceaseless whirl of spindle and loom
Goes on and on and on;
And the god of gold in the tainted air,
An invisible Moloch stands,
As he watches the fabrics woven there
By the toil of childish hands.

Backward and forward, over and up,
Steadily still they go,
But they hold to the lips a bitter cup,
Whose dregs are the dregs of woe;
For the hopes of youth grow faint and die,
Held fast in those iron hands,
And the cold, hard world has never a sigh
For the patient, childish hands.

Ah, ye, whose darlings, in flowery ways,
Know naught of grim despair,
Think of the heated summer days,
And your children working there,
Where never a cooling zephyr comes
Through the factor's stifling breath,
Where the looms weave on and the spindle hums
In the treadmill 'round to death.

And onward, onward, upward and back,
In the close and crowded rooms,
In a dizzy race on an endless track,
Go spindles and shafts and looms;
Till the angel of death, with fateful glass,
Shakes out the dusky sands,
As the merciful, longed-for shadows pass
Over worn-out childish hands.

—W. A. B.

USED TO VICTIMIZE WORKERS.

(By International Labor News Service).

Considerable complaint is arising among the workers of England against the victimization to which they are subject under the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Some of the hardships have been presented to the House of Commons by Neil Maclean, a Labor member.

"One of these cases," said Mr. Maclean, "was that of a young Glasgow girl of 18, an only daughter, who was asked by a labor exchange to go 90 miles from Glasgow to enter domestic service. Her mother declined to let her go, and the girl was then refused further benefit.

"How many members of this House would allow an 18-year-old daughter of theirs to leave home and go out into the world without protection?" asked Mr. Maclean.

Another of his cases was that of a typist in Glasgow who had been asked to go 40 miles to work in Dumfries.

By questions to the then Minister of Labor Mr. Maclean had established the fact that there were 40 typists out of work in Dumfries when the girl had been asked to leave Glasgow, and that no employers had made application for typists during the period in question.

MUST OBEY PEOPLE'S WILL.

The State Supreme Court has ordered the City Council of Los Angeles to provide for the election of 15 councilmen from as many districts, and to strike from the municipal charter the provision for the election of 11 councilmen at large. The court's decision is based on a referendum declaration by Los Angeles citizens.

The City Council ignored this mandate and favored corporate interests that would debar labor representation from the city law-making body.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Sunday is the regular monthly meeting day of the Typographical Union, and there will be considerable of interest to come before the meeting. All members are urged to attend.

Officers of the union this week received a communication from the office of the president of the International in which the local union is notified to admit no apprentice member to the journeyman ranks who has not complied with the apprentice laws, particularly in regard to that part which makes it compulsory for the apprentice to enroll in and complete the International Typographical Course of Lessons in Printing. Apprentices, chairmen of chapels and foremen of offices will do well to bear this in mind, and see that the law is complied with. Efforts have been made for years to interest the apprentice in this phase of the International's work, and records show that a goodly number of the boys and girls have complied. Yet we find several of the apprentices who have totally ignored the pleas of the officers and apprentice committee. Yet others have enrolled, but have completed only part, and some none of the course. The order from the International to admit none but those who have complied will no doubt come as a severe blow to those of the apprentices who are in the last year of their apprenticeship. To be compelled to work six months or a year longer at their present rating will no doubt have a salutary effect in reminding others that the laws regarding apprentices is as stringent as those governing journeymen. Apprentices will do well to read Article III, General Laws, I. T. U., 1925, which will be found on pages 46-52, and comply therewith.

One of the finest specimens of typography which has come into this office recently is a folder, printed for the Printers' Board of Trade by the Recorder Publishing Co., under the supervision of Grant E. Appleby, superintendent. The job was composed entirely on the Ludlow recently put in by the Recorder, and is truly a fine piece of work.

E. W. Beedle and E. E. Bramble of the Chronicle linotype department have applied for a patent on an automatic type lock that for simplicity and endurance certainly is 100 per cent. It fits any galley from 8 ems mailing to seven columns. It can be removed from the galley as easily as an ordinary slug. The new apparatus is made of clock steel. Storage type may be held for years without the slightest danger of falling behind the rack. It stands the most severe of tests. In a recent demonstration in one of the composing rooms of a leading San Francisco paper a fully galley of ruby was proved in every conceivable manner—head-on and feet first—and every proof was perfect. There is no doubt but what this particular printing office accessory will meet with instant approval and large sales result, as has been demonstrated by orders already placed by the largest printing establishments of this city. The price is nominal.

The home of Ralph E. Moore, employee of the Monotype Composition Co., caught fire at midnight January 4. Mrs. Moore was confined to her bed by illness. The alarm was turned in, so no great damage was done, almost all of which was covered by insurance. Mrs. Moore survived the shock and is now convalescing nicely.

The Shannon-Conmy Co., 509 Sansome street, is reported to have suffered a \$6000 loss by fire, which originated in the press and stock room of their plant last Friday night.

Many of the membership have already read the press dispatches of the early part of the week conveying the news that a man well known in San Francisco had lost his life in a fire in Salt Lake City. The press dispatches stated that Elmer G. Ede, linotype operator, of this city, had burned to death in a hotel in that city. It is supposed that

he retired with a lighted cigarette, which set fire to the bed clothes and before extinguished Mr. Ede had been fatally burned.

Word has also been received by local officers announcing the death in Colorado of Thomas O. Lovendale, known all over the Western part of the country. Mr. Lovendale was a visitor in San Francisco several months ago and went from here to the Home in an attempt to restore his health, but tuberculosis finally claimed him.

Secretary-Treasurer Michelson wishes to call the attention of chapel chairmen to the fact that he has the new working cards for 1925 made out and desires that the chairmen call at his office and get the new cards.

Press dispatches announce that "Lend a Hand," Oregon State Penitentiary publication, has ceased publication due to the fact that there is not a printer in the institution. Which all goes to show that the printerman is a peace-loving individual who seeks to avoid trouble in every way.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

At the regular chapel meeting last Tuesday election of chairman was held for the ensuing half-year, which resulted in the incumbent, W. L. Mackey, being re-elected, with a substantial raise in salary, it being argued pro and con that a chairman's expenses increase the same as any other individual, and that the labors of the said party of the first part had greatly increased since the previous salary paid the chairman was agreed upon. Directly after the "ceremonies," Chairman Mackey spoke at length on plans which he hoped to accomplish for the chapel during his term of office. D. A. Paddock, who has proved himself an able co-worker, was re-appointed as assistant chairman by Mackey.

The annual meeting of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society was held immediately after the chapel meeting had adjourned, with President C. B. Crawford presiding. An invitation was extended to all members of the chapel who were non-members of the society to remain and become acquainted with the plans and working of the organization, an outline of which was given in last week's Clarion. All officers were re-elected, with the exception of J. H. McDermott, who resigned as secretary-treasurer, E. E. Bramble being elected to fill that office. Before adjournment a vote of thanks was given Mr. McDermott for his tireless efforts in performing his duties and aiding in making the society such a success.

L. Marden, ad alley worker, has moved his place of residence to next door to the Chronicle Building so as to have easy access to the composing room for practice purposes after the late shift has departed. Mr. Marden has ambitions to become a great cornetist and finds the soundproof composing room an ideal place for helping him toward his goal.

G. H. "Red" Fields, self-appointed guide of the new plant, received a severe jolt the other evening and has resigned that honorary position, refusing to have anything to do with the steering around and explaining of the workings of the several departments on the third floor to curious visitors. "Red" was extremely elated by a request over the telephone that he show a prominent New York city publisher over the plant, and waited with impatience the arrival of the distinguished guest. Finally he appeared, and it was none other than Harry Crotty of the Herald force. However, "Red" has been somewhat pacified since by receipt of an offer (which is genuine) from a leading vaudeville circuit to sign a contract cover-

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"Guaranteed to Outwear two Ordinary Pair"

We carry a complete run of
all size of this well-known
and well-made overall.

DAVIS' DEPT. STORE
MISSION, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND

ing a five-year period for the services of his daughter, Viven, who is an accomplished toe dancer, having won many laurels throughout the bay region within the past year.

Carroll Crawford disclaims being a \$10,000 man, as this column last week said he was when discussing the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society. Such a dizzy eminence as that large sum would raise him to is entirely out of the beaten path followed by proofreaders, strange even to his friends; so he wants it corrected to read \$1000.

Bulletin Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

To get the real up-and-up regarding efficiency and price differential between gas pots and those heated by electricity, Foreman Ross Heller has connected a large gas meter to the main feed pipe and a test of several weeks' duration is now under way. It will decide whether gas or electric pots will be installed in the new building.

Ed Braun, day adman, remained at home the fore part of the week, due to illness.

Very possibly Eddie Salon will be glad to get his card five months hence. Certainly "Buster" Kynerd will hail the event with joy, for on Eddie's graduation "Buster" becomes a full-fledged apprentice.

An opportunity to travel seldom offered a printer, or any other worker for that matter, came to Ray Carpenter, and he was forced to pass it up from lack of experience with moving picture cameras. One of his friends has a contract, with salary and expenses for himself and assistants, to take moving pictures for a group of wealthy men who soon leave on a hunting, exploring expedition through India, Africa, Australia, the Philippines and South America. Ray is at present editing manuscript written by his friend descriptive of his voyage on the "Narwhal," which has been accepted by the Century Publishing Company, to be produced in book form. That vessel left here two years ago on a voyage to the South Seas, carrying 21 men, of whom only the captain and first mate had previously been to sea.

A chance for somebody! Machinist Van Schaick intends to leave Burlingame to settle in Marin County, the doctor having advised a milder climate for Van's youngsters. He will sell his peninsula residence, a two-story house, for \$7500—just half what it would cost to duplicate it.

Drivers of autos can't always avoid accidents, so when one does occur it's advisable to remain calm and collected. Paul Bauer figured in one last week and, though he kept his head, he lost his mustache. This is a pretty serious matter, for Paul's face is now absolutely bald.

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Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

THIRD BIG WEEK!
JANUARY MARK
DOWN SALES

WITH A GREATER

25c. Day
Wednesday, January 21st
THOUSANDS OF REAL VALUES!



SEE TUESDAY CALL AND NEWS

NOTES FROM THE PRESSMEN.

President Geo. L. Berry appointed the following committee: President, Cal. J. Doggett; ex-President B. G. Donohue, and Secretary S. P. Kane of the local union to call on the Hon. James H. Barry and present him with the following letter and card of life membership in the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America:

Hon. James H. Barry,
San Francisco, Calif.

My dear Mr. Barry:

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America by custom has established a law within its internal conduct, providing for the issuance of honorary membership certificates to one person annually. This custom has been maintained except on extraordinary and rare occasions.

By unanimous vote of the Board of Directors of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America you have been selected as an honorary life member of the organization and I am transmitting your card as well as this letter to the officers of San Francisco Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24 with the request that they deliver to you this certificate of membership with the compliments and well wishes of the 50,000 members of our organization and with special felicitations of the Board of Directors thereof.

This certificate is being presented to you in recognition of the life-long and consistent service that you have rendered, as a man, and as a publisher, in the furtherance of human liberty; and by this token of our esteem and gratitude for that service we hope to, in this humble manner, record that appreciation that has actuated us in this act.

We hope that there are before you many years of continued activity that will be filled with the generous and statesmanlike contributions in the interest of society, that has at every turn manifested itself in the record of your past as a man and as a citizen.

If you will be good enough to accept this certificate we shall be honored to thus welcome you into the family of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, and in behalf of the membership and the Board of Directors this token of esteem is presented.

Sincerely and respectfully,
GEO. L. BERRY, President.

PRINTERS' UNION BUYS BUILDING.

(By International Labor News Service).

The International Typographical Union, which has headquarters in Indianapolis, has successfully negotiated a deal whereby it becomes the owner of the Samuel T. Murdock home, which will be transformed into a national headquarters building. The structure is a large stone building containing 25 rooms, with a frontage on Meridian street of 442 feet and 453 feet on Twenty-eighth street. The house was built at a cost of \$100,000.

Officials of the Typographical Union believe that the building will take care of the requirements of the union in the matter of expansion, which has long been a problem. Under the administration of Charles P. Howard the union, about a year ago, made an offer for the building around \$150,000. It was understood at the time the owners held it for \$250,000. The union also made an offer to buy the Indiana Pythian Building, one of the largest of the downtown office buildings. The Pythian Association asked more than \$1,000,000 for this structure.

The Murdock home property is one of the finest in the city, having spacious lawns and sunken gardens.

The International Typographical Union has had its headquarters in Indianapolis for more than thirty-five years.



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you—
that when they
grow better to-
bacco you will
get it in

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President
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The span of a working life is limited. Each pay-day comes but once. Some of the contents of each pay envelope should be saved for the opportunities of the future.

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OVERALLS

UNION

MADE

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of January 9, 1925.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President George Hollis.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker excused; Delegate Noriega appointed Vice-President pro tem.

Credentials—From Longshore Lumbermen, Thos. A. Maloney, Edward Snyder. Butchers No. 115, Frank Flohr, George Schade, Wm. Hird, Jas. Watson, J. Beckel, Frank Brady, M. S. Maxwell. Miscellaneous Employees, Thos. Cook, Glenn Stueckel, Geo. Riley, Andy Barbour, Joe Naughton, E. H. Perry, W. Lamoureux, Al Price. Photo Engravers, John Manning, Major Ellis. Elevator Constructors, Frank Sademan, S. B. France. Coopers, Joseph Cresse, I. P. Beban, Herman Mahler. Bill Posters No. 44, Anthony Noriega. Cooks No. 44, P. J. Sexton, E. G. Buehrer, H. D. McDowell, E. J. DuFon, A. J. VanBebber, Jos. Bader, A. N. Oliver, Joseph DePool, John Bernhardt. Auto Mechanics, L. E. Eckhart, Fred Jacobs, N. Winton, F. J. Dumond. Stationary Firemen, James Kerr, vice J. Shea. Water Workers, Thos. Dowd, James Dillon. Moving Picture Operators, L. H. Weaverling, vice A. L. Noriega. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Mrs. Samuel Gompers, thanking Council for its kind expressions of sympathy. From the American Federation of Labor, stating that the proceedings of the El Paso convention were now ready. From the City Efficiency League, inclosing copy of its report on the contemplated purchase of the Market Street Railway.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Garment Workers' Union No. 131, requesting an investigation of the purchase of 500 coats which were made by non-union labor.

Communication from the Community Chest of San Francisco requesting that a speaker be invited to address the Council. Moved that the communication be filed; amendment that the request contained in the communication be complied with and a speaker invited; amendment carried. A motion to close debate on the above question was carried.

Communication from the Men's Brotherhood of the First Baptist Church, extending an invitation to the delegates of the Council to attend services on January 11th, Rev. James West, pastor. On motion the invitation was accepted and delegates advised to attend.

Communication from the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council stating it had indorsed the action of the Molders' Union No. 164 in striking the three Enterprise Foundry Company shops, and requested the approval of the Council. On motion the request contained in the communication was complied with.

Report of Executive Committee—Committee advised several representatives of unions in regards to procedure to be followed with respect to various matters.

Reports of Unions—Butchers 115—Will hold annual ball in Civic Auditorium, January 17th; a great spectacular show will be put on. Auto Mechanics—Thanked delegates for assistance in their organizing campaign; requested further co-operation. Theatrical Federation—The Casino Theatre is now fair; Actors' Equity has reimbursed Stage Employees' Union for money expended in boycott. Letter Carriers—Bill providing for increases for postal employees vetoed by President was considered by Congress and the veto sustained. Thanked Senators Johnson and Shortridge for their splendid support of measure in the Senate; also thanked the labor movement. Bakery Drivers—Have had a conference with employers on wage increase; conferences will continue.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee recommended the endorsement of four bills, three of which were endorsed and one was re-referred to the Law and Legislative Committee.

The three proposed bills endorsed by the Council were: (1) A bill to amend section 3 of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, relating to the definition of the term (injury) and removing the defense of the statute of limitations in certain occupational diseases. (2) A bill to provide for a trial by jury in certain cases of contempt upon thereof by the person accused. (3) A bill to codify and make part of the penal code a new section to be known as section 349d, relating to the unlawful and unauthorized use or display of the genuine or facsimile label, trade mark, insignia, seal, flag, card, button, emblem, device, sign or designation of any society, association or labor organization, and repealing certain acts in whole or in part conflicting therewith.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$390.22. **Expenses**—\$215.48.

Council adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held January 7, 1925.

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8:20 by President Frank E. Lively in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll Call of Officers—The following were noted absent: Carl Jelm and J. R. Smith.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—Received from the Tailors and Janitors; moved, seconded and carried that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

Communications—From the Union Label Trades Department announcing that the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers have affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Union Label Trades Department and is therefore entitled to the support of organized labor. From the Trades Union Promotional League urging that the delegates see that the members of their locals sign the pledge cards. From the Community Chest in regard to a speaker appearing before the Section, read, noted and filed.

Reports of Unions—Stereotypers reported that business is good, all members working. Janitors No. 9 reported that they have placed a business agent in the field; Majestic Hall is still unfair. Cooks reported that business is good; look for the house card. Coopers reported that business is slow. Carpet Mechanics reported that business is good, all members working. Painters No. 19 reported that business is fair; initiating new members at every meeting. Glove Workers reported that business is fair; ask a demand for the label on gloves. Molders No. 164 reported that business is slow. Shoe Clerks reported that Steinberg's at Fillmore and Geary and 22nd and Mission streets are still unfair; Feltman and Curme at 979 Market street is also unfair; ask for the Clerks' working card. Typographical No. 21 reported that business is fair; ask for the label on printing. Tailors reported that business is fair; ask for their label when buying clothes. Grocery Clerks reported that all chain stores are unfair; asks for the Clerks' monthly working button, color changes every month, color for January is yellow; New Mission and Washington Markets are unfair. Carpenters No. 34 reported that business is good. Waiters No. 30 reported that they held an election of officers; look for the house card. Federal Employees reported that they initiated 41 members at the last meeting. General Organizer Van Horn of the Cigarmakers was granted the floor and spoke at great length on the cigar indus-

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MISSION DAIRY LUNCH
COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.
S. C. Trauger, Prop.

FELLOW UNIONISTS
Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

IT PAYS TO BUY
BENDER'S SHOES
FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
2412 Mission Street Near Twentieth
Martha Washington Shoes Buster Brown Shoes

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Studios in all principal cities in California

Winter Garden
SUTTER AND PIERCE STREETS
Family Dance Pavilion
SELECT SOCIAL DANCE
EVERY NIGHT
LADIES 25c GENTS 50c
EXCEPT SATURDAY: SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
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WALTER N.
BRUNT
PRINTING, PUBLISHING
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
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Specialty Printing
Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
Greeting Cards
Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand
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NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

try and urged upon those present of their duty to demand labeled goods, served by union men and women. Bro. Geo. Kidwell of the Bakery Wagon Drivers gave an interesting talk on the label and impressed upon those present not to buy Latin bread made by French bakeries.

Agitation Committee reported that they have been drawing up a plan of 14 labels which will be painted upon the bulletin board on Sixteenth street and will have bids from the sign painters for the approval of the Section at the next meeting. Trustees reported favorable on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Next in order was the installation of officers. The newly-elected officers were installed by Past President Frank E. Lively. Moved, seconded and carried that the retiring officers be given a rising vote of thanks. Past President Lively explained that he was going to help make the year 1925 the biggest year in the history of the Label Section and that it was the duty of all delegates to put their shoulder to the wheel and help the officers of the Section in their work by attending the meetings.

Secretary Lane announced that the Promotional League would hold its first meeting Monday evening, January 12 at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple.

Dues, \$30.00; Agent Fund, \$30.99; total, \$60.99. Disbursements, \$39.30.

Being no further business to come before the Section we adjourned at 10 p. m., to meet again on Wednesday evening, January 21, 1925.

Demand the union label on all things that you buy, and see that the man or woman who waits on you has the union card or button.

When buying cloth hats or caps see that they bear the label of the Cap Makers.

Brother Theo. Johnson, agent for the Bell Brand Collar, reported that business is slow and would like to see more members of organized labor buy Bell collars.

The Label Section urges that the members of organized labor sign the pledge cards of the promotional League.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Industrial Progress, the notorious anti-union magazine published by Henry Harrison Lewis in Washington, and alleged to have enjoyed large subsidies from the National Founders' Association and the National Association of Manufacturers, has passed into the history of the ages. It has ceased publication—the victim of the profiteering of the non-union printing shops.

The story of the passing of Industrial Progress is a touching one. The increasing cost of printing in the non-union shops of Washington proved too much even for the generous subsidies of its financial backers. Editor Lewis protested and cajoled, all to no avail. Printing bills climbed higher, and then higher. In self defense he fled to a union shop in another city, with the understanding that the union label would not be placed on Industrial Progress.

Soon, however, the financial backers learned of the change in printing shops. A mighty protest was made, with the demand that the magazine return to the non-union shops. At the same time they declined to increase the size of the subsidies.

"The unions know what we are saying about them two weeks before we know it ourselves," they shouted.

Editor Lewis declined to go back to the non-union shops. The subsidies were then withdrawn, and Industrial Progress was gathered to the tomes of the ages.

When Industrial Progress was first started it was devoted to "fighting" Communists, radicals and labor unions. It combined its fight into a single effort, so that the impression was conveyed

that all Communists and radicals are unionists, and all unionists are Communists and radicals. While pretending to be engaged continuously in exposing Communist activities, it was noticeable that it seldom printed anything that injured them or deterred their efforts. In the main its assaults were upon labor unions.

The efforts of the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers of America in combating the Communists made it impossible for Industrial Progress to continue the delusion that labor organizations are joined with the Communist movement.

When the United Mine Workers of America engaged in a systematic expose of Communist activities, the resentment and indignation of Editor Lewis found expression in the following:

"It would insult the intelligence of the reading public to express the belief that this extraordinary and disingenuous whitewashing campaign in which the publicity agents of the United Mine Workers of America are now engaged will excite any other emotions than resentment and indignation."

LOOKING AHEAD.

Believing that 1925 will be a banner year in this section of California and one of the best that Northern California has ever known, Pacific Gas and Electric Company is laying out an extensive construction and maintenance program.

This company's program calls for an expenditure of \$33,721,000.00 of which amount \$17,821,000 will be spent in the year just beginning. Early next July the Pit No. 3 plant of the great chain of hydro-electric developments on the Pit River in Shasta County will be in operation and adding 1,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy daily to the company's output, but long before this plant is completed hundreds of men will be at work on the Pit No. 4 plant. This No. 4 plant calls for a tunnel four miles long, a big diversion dam, a surge chamber, three Penstock lines and a power house with an installed capacity of 135,000 horsepower. \$2,500,000 of the \$15,000,000 that Pit No. 4 will cost will be spent in 1925.

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Opposite Labor Temple

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HOME COOKING—STEAKS, CHOPS AND
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GOOD FURNITURE
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FREE RENTAL BUREAU—FREE DELIVERY
STOVES SET UP—FLOOR COVERINGS LAID

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

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SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

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THE
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THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

(LATELY THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY)

SAVINGS

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INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.

One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
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Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1924

Assets.....	\$96,917,170.69
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,000,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	461,746.52

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
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VITALLY IMPORTANT TO MEN

OUR

BIG PURCHASE AND SALE

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"CRAWFORD"

FAMOUS SHOES FOR MEN

\$8.50 to \$10
values**\$4.95****SALE PRICE**

NEWEST STYLES

LACE SHOES AND OXFORDS

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MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
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Until 9:30B. KATSCHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
825 MARKET ST. MISSION AT 22nd
SAN FRANCISCO
525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLANDSan Francisco's
Union
Shoe Stores**Brief Items of Interest**

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Frilhiol Oberg of the tailors, Chester R. Morris of the carpenters, Robert M. Crawford of the shipwrights, George D. Larson of the pilots, Bartholomew McCarthy of the carmen, John W. Spencer of the janitors.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council Thomas A. Maloney and Edward Snyder were seated as delegates from the Longshore Lumbermen's Union, a newly-affiliated organization. Other delegates seated were: Butchers No. 115, Frank Flohr, George Schade, Wm. Hird, Jas. Watson, J. Beckel, Frank Brady, M. S. Maxwell; Miscellaneous Employees, Thos. Cook, Glenn Stueckel, George Riley, Andy Barbour, Joe Naughton, E. H. Perry, W. Lamoureux, Al. Price; Photo Engravers, John Manning, Major Ellis; Elevator Constructors, Frank Sademan, S. B. France; Coopers, Joseph Cresse, I. P. Beban, Herman Mahler; Bill Posters No. 44, Anthony Noreiga; Cooks No. 44, P. J. Sexton, E. G. Buehrer, H. D. McDowell, E. J. DuFon, A. J. VanBebber, Jos. Bader, A. N. Oliver, Joseph DePool, John Bernhardt; Auto Mechanics, L. E. Eckhart, Fred Jacobs, N. Winton, F. J. Dumond; Stationary Firemen, James Kerr vice J. Shea; Water Workers, Thos. Dowd, James Dillon; Moving Picture Operators, L. H. Weaverling vice A. L. Noriega.

Charles Spear, President of the Harbor Com-

mission, will address the next meeting of the Labor Council concerning the approaching campaign of the Community Chest to raise the budget to care for the affiliated institutions during the coming year. Mr. Spear comes by invitation of the Council extended by the last regular meeting.

A seventeen-act vaudeville show, each act a "headliner" and new to San Francisco, will be staged under the direction of Amber and Blake at the fourth annual benefit entertainment and ball to be given by Journeymen Butchers' Union No. 115, this Saturday night, January 17, in the Civic Auditorium. Following the entertainment there will be old-fashioned dancing in Larkin Hall, jazz dancing in Polk Hall and society dancing in the main auditorium. Dancing will continue all night. Refreshments will be served. The affair will be sponsored by the San Francisco Butchers' Board of Trade, with which the Butchers' Union has maintained friendly relations for more than a decade. Mayor James Rolph will act as honorary chairman of the evening. The San Francisco Supervisors will attend as guests of honor. The entire proceeds will be used to finance the relief work of the Butchers' Union among its sick, disabled and unfortunate members and their families.

Motion picture operators were granted a 5 per cent increase in their wages and were promised

another raise next year as a result of a last-minute compromise between representatives of the operators and the movie managers which averted a strike by the operators scheduled to begin today. The men first asked for a 10 per cent increase, which would give them a weekly salary of \$93.50.

Bills drawn by the law and legislative committee of the Labor Council, providing for jury trials in all contempt cases involving injunctions issued in strikes, broadening the scope of the Workmen's Compensation law and abolishing the defense of the statute of limitations, and a bill making the law relating to the unauthorized use of emblems and badges a part of the penal code, were approved by the Council at its meeting held last Friday night in the Labor Temple.

The annual ball of the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union will be held in Mission Turn Hall, 3541 Eighteenth street, on Saturday evening, January 24, 1925. A splendid orchestra will furnish the music for dancing and an extended program of entertainment has been provided. Admission will be 50 cents and ladies free.

MANY EXECUTIVES PASSED ON.

The year just closed witnessed the passing of an unusually large number of trade union executives. These included.

Samuel Gompers, president, American Federation of Labor.

James J. Freel, president, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

John Voll, president, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

Edward J. Cantwell, secretary, National Association of Letter Carriers.

Adam Huebner, secretary, International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

George Nolte, vice-president, Brotherhood Railway Carmen.

Alex Russell, executive secretary, Granite Cutters' International Association.

Martin J. Conroy, vice-president, United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

John J. Dermody, vice-president, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

James P. Fox, vice-president, International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.

F. C. Bolam, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.

Chris Evans, former secretary, United Mine Workers of America.

The year also marked the passing of T. V. Powderly, one time grand master workman of the Knights of Labor; Joseph Buchanan, nationally-known labor writer and old-time labor editor, and Wm. McCabe of New York Typographical Union, who was grand marshal of the first Labor Day parade in the United States, September 5, 1882.

No one is more worthy of contempt than the trade unionist who ignores the union label, card or button when spending money.

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Every Wednesday
SHOW STARTS 8:30 P. M.

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